Mr. F. E. Beddard, F.R.S., exhibited and made remarks upon a portion of the large intestine and the cæcum of a Boa (*Boa constrictor*) which had recently died in the Society's Gardens. The walls of the intestine in the neighbourhood of the cæcum, and of the cæcum itself, were thickened and inflamed. The cæcum was filled with a hard mass consisting of small stones and a number of the snake's own teeth, the presence of which it was thought had given rise to the inflammation.

Mr. Beddard also exhibited, on behalf of Mr. G. A. Doubleday, a hairless specimen of the Common Rat (*Mus decumanus*) which had been caught in a trap at Leyton, Essex, and which agreed in its characters with a so-called variety (*Mus nudo-plicatus*) of the Common Mouse figured in the Society's 'Proceedings' (1856, p. 38, Mamm. pl. xli.).

Dr. Walter Kidd, F.Z.S., exhibited a drawing of a Beisa Antelope (*Oryx beisa*) showing a reversed area of hair along the median line of the back, a character which was found in Ruminants only, but not in all of them.

Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S., exhibited an example, the second known, of the peculiar little naked rodent described by him in 1885 * as *Heterocephalus phillipsi*. This specimen had been presented to the National Museum by Dr. A. G. W. Bowen, R.N., to whom it was given, at Mogadishu, Italian Somaliland, by Dr. Dulio, Governor of the Italian Protectorate.

Dr. Dulio stated that these animals lived in colonies of from 50 to 100 in the sandy districts near the coast, that they burrowed very rapidly in the loose soil and were for that reason difficult to obtain.

Mr. Thomas said that the chief interest of this specimen lay in the fact that, like the type, it had only two cheek-teeth in each jaw above and below, while the larger and better-known *Heterocephalus glaber* had three. As this important character was thus shown to be constant, which could not be assumed from the single specimen hitherto available, Mr. Thomas thought that a special genus would have to be formed for the two-toothed group, and suggested for it the name of *Fornarina* †. The other differences between *Fornarina phillipsi* and *Heterocephalus glaber* had been more fully detailed in the papers referred to in the footnote ‡.

A form of true *Heterocephalus* occurred also in British East Africa, which Mr. Thomas took this opportunity of describing:—

Heterocephalus ansorgei, sp. n.

General characters as in *H. glaber*, but size smaller (see skull-

* P. Z. S. 1885. p. 612.
† A famous nude by Titian.
‡ P. Z. S. 1885, p. 845; Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) xv. p. 3 (1895).

measurements) and the cheek-teeth very much smaller in diameter, their transverse and longitudinal diameters subequal. In *H. glaber* the transverse diameter of the middle tooth considerably exceeded the longitudinal. Palate ending almost immediately behind the last molar. Incisors feebler than in *H. glaber*, the inner half of their anterior surface slightly concave, in correspondence with the ill-defined grooves found in this position in *H. glaber*. General shape of lower jaw as in *H. glaber*, but the teeth equally modified with those of the upper.

External characters, apart from size, apparently quite the same as in *H. glaber*, but the tail has been lost in the single specimen.

Dimensions:—

Head and body (approximately) 94 mm.; hind foot 20·5.

Skull—front of nasals to junction of sagittal and lambdoid crests 19 mm.; greatest zygomatic breadth 16·8; nasals 6·8 × 3·4; interorbital breadth 7·3; intertemporal breadth 5·6; palate, length from henselion 10·3; diastema 7; combined length of three cheek-teeth 3·2; transverse diameter of middle tooth 1·2. Lower jaw, back of angle to front of symphysis 18·6; to back of coronoid 11; lower tooth-series 3·3.

Hab. "Between Ngomeni and Kinani," Makindu country, British East Africa.

Type. Male. B. M. No. 98.9.25.3. Collected 31 October, 1896, and presented by Dr. W. J. Ansorge.

Dr. Ansorge had noticed that this *Heterocephalus* "was throwing out earth with its hind feet from a tiny circular hole at the bottom of a small crater-shaped mound of red earth."

Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., exhibited a young hybrid Newt (*Molge marmorata* ♂ × *M. cristata* ♀) bred by Dr. Wolterstorff, of Magdeburg, in his aquarium, as reported in the 'Zoologischer Anzeiger,' Sept. 21, 1903. This specimen agreed in all external characters with *M. blasii* de l'Isle, of which one of the original specimens, from near Nantes, S. Brittany, forming part of M. Lataste's collection, was also exhibited.

Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., exhibited two drawings representing the arrangement of the hair on the fronto-parietal surface of the head of two specimens of Okapi. The drawings are reproduced in text-figs. 41 and 42. Text-fig. 41, p. 338, is from the subadult female sent over by Sir Harry Johnston, described by Prof. Lankester in the Trans. Zool. Soc. vol. xvi. p. 279, and now mounted and exhibited in the Natural History Museum. The second drawing (text-fig. 42, p. 339) is from a *smaller* specimen of an apparently adult female in the possession of the Hon. Walter Rothschild at Tring, by whose kind permission the drawing is published. Prof. Lankester made the following remarks:—

The hair is represented diagrammatically in both cases, the arrow-heads corresponding to the free ends of the hairs.